

THE
KING'S ANSWER TO
the Propositions for Peace, as was
pretended in the Club-mens peti-
tion to his Majestie.

With the copie of a Letter from Sir LEWIS
D I V S , and another from Colonell Basler Go-
vernour of Wareham sent to them,
and read in their Quarters.

Also a copie of Articles and Directions, and divers other
passages of their proceedings and intentions, and a List of
their chiefe Leader's names, and which of
them are taken, and who not.

With other papers brought by our Scouts from the Army.
Commanded to be printed, and is published according to Order.



Imprinted at London by R. A. and J. C. 1645.

O T U M V R I S A D P

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CAROLUS REX:

His Majestie being himselfe so deeply afflicted with the misities and calamities brought upon all his poore Subjects in general by this un Naturall year, doth not at all wonder, that the grievous and more particular sufferings of the Inhabitants of the Countie of Dorset should urge them to seek case and releefe, though by wayes lesse regall; and being entirely perswaded, that their intencion in their late assembly, and in their present address to his Majestie, are full of dutie and loyaltie to his person and government, is so far from reprehending them, that hee is verie glad to find so many of his loyall Subjects united in a joynet and heartit fence of the publike. And that by this particular application of themselves to his Majestie, they have afforded him the meanes to informe them more particularly of the Justice of his cause, and his sincere and constant desires and endeavours for peace, than appears by their protest neutraltie they have bitherto been: which that he might the better do, and that there may thereby be wrought a perfect union and coniunction between his Majestie, and those who professe to be so sincerely affected with the same pious desires of the publike good, his Majestie will verie speedily send unto the Petitioners, or unto such as they shall depute within the said Countie, persons fully instructed in the course of all his Majesties former proceedings, and of his present resolutions: And in the meane time, as in instance of his gracious intentions towards the Petitioners, hee is pleased to give these particular answers to their severall desires.

To the first, that whosoever propositions of peace shal be made unto his Majestie by those at Westmister, his eares shall be always open unto them and not only ready to receive them, but even to seek and sollicite for them; whichever hee can probably judge that they will not reject his overture, whereof the Petitioners need make no doubt, his Majestie having neglected no occasion to invite them to a treatie of peace, the blessing therof was never more to be implored of Almighty God, nor to be more industriously endeavoured by all good men, than at this time, when without it (as the Petitioners well observe) this Kingdome is likely to be made the prey of a forraigne Nation, the Scots

being at this present advanced with an Armes soe farre into the heart of the Kingdome, as already even to threaten the Westernne parts. And his Majestie doth further promise in the word of a King, that if a Treatie may be procured, hee will seek no other conditions of peace, than those mentioned by the Petitioners, viz. The glorie of God, in the maintenance of the true Reformed Protestant Religion, the just and inseparable right of the Crowne, the just power and privileges of Parliament, and the lawfull rights and liberties of the Subject, and all these under noote of these ambiguous termes whereby the contarie partie have deluded and misled so many of his good Subjects, pretending they fight for the same, making the knowne Lawes of the Land (which cannot deceiue) the measure of each particular.

To the second his Majestie doth promise, that if a Treatie may be procured, he will earnestly desire a cessation of Armes, as hee did in the last at Vxbridge, though to his great griefe not consented unto by the other partie, to the end that a Treatie tending to peace may not proceed blond : And his Majesties desire is, that the booke of the said Treatie at Vxbridge to be read to the Petitioners for their satisfaction in this point, and manifestation of his desire of peace.

To the third, that in case for the sins of the Nation, the obstinacie of the other partie cannot be overcome: but that his Majestie and his People must yet be further scourged by Gods afflictiong hand of war, that his Majestie is so deeply sensible of his Supplicants, and al his other good Subjects sufferings, by contributions, taxes, free quarter and plunder, that whatsoeuer can be done on his Majesties part in the three first, by all the moderation that can possibly be used, unto the latter by the seyerest justice shall be carefully and effectually executed: As for the point of trusting in the Petitioners hands such of his Borts and Garrisons as shall be thought necessarie to be continued, his Majestie makes no doubt, but if peace may not be procured, it shall soevidently appeare unto the Petitioners, who have been the Authors, and are the Contrivers of their miseries, that they will prove the heartiest Champions of their Kings, their owne, and Gods cause; and consequently, be as fit persons as any his Majestie can chuse, with what where best concerns his safetie, and their protection: but for this particular, as after for the future maintaining of the said Garrisons, his Majestie will by those whom he shall employ note the Petitioners, advise with them of the time, and manner how his service may be done, must be their satisfaction.

To the last, that a chiefe calamitie of war, is the silencing of the Lawes, and if it were possible to uphold their due and currant execution, the Sword could no lenger : but as far forth as it is possible, that militarie affaires can be governed by legall inflictions on offenders, his Majestie is verie desirous to give the Petitioners all imaginable satisfaction ; but being a matter of such intricacie, the particular wayes and method of it must be ripened by further debate.

As for the point of leave for His Majesties mis-led Subiects, to lay downe armes, and to returne to their habitations, there to live unquestioned and unmolested, it is that whereto his Majestie hath already many times given more then a permission, that is a speciall invitation by severall gracious Proclamations, which for the Petitioners satisfaction, he shall very willingly renew ; as for the other part which concernes those at present ingaged in His Majesties service, and those under restraint, His Majestie is too confidant of the Petitioners affection to him and his Kingdome's safety, to believe while his enemies are so strong, and daily forcing every man to take up Armes againt him, and whilst a Foreign Nation is in the bowells of this Kingdome ready to devote it, that they would wish him one man lesse in his Army, or one man more at libertie to joyn with them ; as for all such persons as are absent from their home, and not engaged in His Majesties service, it shalbe verie accordeable to His Majestie, that they returne to their houses to tend the service and quiet of their Countrey, according to the Petitioners desires, and for all Acts of Parliament, and Lawes unpealed, in what concernes the Civill Government in particular, for Assizes, Sessions, and the like, the Petitioners undertaken the protection of His Majesties Ministers of Justice, His Majestie will issue his Commands unto them all respectively, to perfrome their constant duties to the established Lawes.

At the Court at Radford Chaffe the 8. th day of July, 1645.

By His Majesties speciall direction and Command.

George Digby.

The

The Declaration concerning the Petition of the Club-men,
and the Kings answer thereunto.

Vvereas His Majestie seemes to be deeply afflicted with the miserable calamities of his people, and knowes how to remedie it; What is the sume of that expression? An unnatural Warre it is indeed, but faire words will not bide an ill cause; Are not these waies irregular, when Jesuits, Popish Priests, Papists, and out-lawd persons are protected from justice? all good men are very sensible of the publike calamity herein.

1. You may take notice, that in this Answer, there is no notice taken of the *Lords*, and *Commons* at *Westminster*, to be a Parliament, though the King by Letters sent by Report to them gives them that appellation.

2. For these things saimingly vowed, to be sought for, how unlike is it, to what is indeed laboured for? Is Gods glory sought, in throwing downe the Kingdom of Jesus Christ? and making Warre against his Members? Is the true Protestant Religion sought? by advancing Papists, Jesuits, and Popish Priests? and we hope none will deny but that if the Crown of any Prince, shall stand in opposition to the Crown and Power of Jesus Christ, we are to follow the Lamb Wheresoever he goes, though persecuted, where is the Priviledges of Parliament if not so much as acknowledged, but hyned after, reviled, and with force of arms withstood? and Delinquents, Jesuits, and breakers of the Laws protected from their power, and where is the Liberties of the Subject, if tyrranized over, persecuted and plundered, as daily they are under the Kings Forges?

3. Which party have mis-led his Majesties Subjects, may easily appear with the well-affected in all parts of England, and Scotland, Ireland are very sensible of, notwithstanding any pretences of the Papists, and their jugling partie whatsoever.

There is much difference between one party of the Club-men, and another; but the first grounds of raising them is from a Jesuicall plot of the enemy, under a pretence of petitioning for peace (which al men desire) to be raised in a violent way to rise as one man against the Parliament, the great ones amongst them that carried on the busynesse, let not the people know what their designe was; who intended before Taunton was relieved, to have risen on the Rear of our Army, (but blessed be God) they were hindred; and now at last they had order

from

from the King, to ly still till Sir Thomas Fairfax was marched to Exeter, and then to rise, Rupert being promised to come with some thousande of horse from Banbury to joyn with them to raise the forces at Sherborn, and relieve those parts; and then to fall in Sir Th. Fairfax's Rear.

For this purpose divers of them sate in conuersation Shaftsbury, who were taken and brought prisoners to Sherborn.

A List of the Country Gentlemen called the Leaders of the Club which for Wilt, Dorset, and Somerset, brought Prisoners to Sherborn on the Lords day August 3. 1645. taken at Shaftsbury,

Mr. Hollis a younger brother out of meane, who is one of the Commanders in chiefe, a kind of Generall unto them.

Mr. Jolliffe of Blackmore another younger brother, who is Lieutenant-General to them, a notable great stickler for them.

Mr. Yong, Advocate to them, whose habitation was at Mansfield Blackmore, and was of old a Star-Chamber Clerk.

Captaine John Carew, the great Grand Jury man that lived at Evesham.

Captaine Edward Davis of Lamhead, also above abovesaid Capt. Thomas Bennet of Pithouse.

Capt. William Blunt, a notable Cavalier.

Capt. Richard Craddock, the malignant Merchant of Blanford.

John Saintlo, a Gentleman of Wilt-shire, a notable Agent for the King.

Richard Burbidge, son to Burbidge the Attourney in Starminster.

William Smith, sometimes Vnder-Sheriffe for Wilt-shire.

Thomas Jervis, the same that was wont to go up and downe to sell cloth from place to place.

John Lovell of Somerset-shire, a notable stickler against godly men.

John Eastwood of Dunhead in Wilt-shire.

Francis Craddock of Blackmore.

John Pope of Marnhill, a man of a verie good estate, but a notable Malignant.

Thomas Rose of Chisgrave, a man also of a faire estate, but malignant.

John Bennet, brother to Captaine Bennet of Pithouse.

Nicholus Bingham of Hensbridge; it is pitie any of that family are Malignants.

Francis Abbot, son to Jeremy Abbot of Horstington.

Robert Hollis of Dorset-shire.

William Filloll, a Gentleman of a good estate, that lived in Marvell, but a verie violent Malignant.

Charles Studley of Langton by Blantford.
 John May of Melbury, a notable Rogue,
 John Phill of Lidlinch a Grasier, who rise in hope to recruit his grounds
 by plunder.
 Laurence Hide a malignant Priest, Mr. Hides son of Hatch.
 Samuel Forman, the Curate of Gillingham.
 William Laning, a young malignant Priest that lived at Cerne.
 Mr. Rock, a desperate malignant Parson, that was borne at Battle, and
 Chaplaine to Banfield at Chafield.
 Mr. Williams a malignant Priest.
 Mr. Henry Hayward, Henry Gouge, John Every, Edward Bonne,
 Thomas Roet, Robert Shuer, Thomas Marvell, Richard Alborne,
 Charles Simms, Robert Saple, Thomas Brooke, John King, Edmond
 Clerke, Martin Murale, Thomas Bance, William Sanders, John Cor-
 bet, Robert Fry, William Ford, Matthew Martin, and Henry Good-
 win. All which are notoriously knownye to be dangerous Malignants,
 besides divers others which were taken next day by Lieutenant-Ge-
 neral Cromwell, in an old Roman Work on Hambleton-Hill, where
 he routed 2500. of them that were gathered in a Body, and killed some
 12. ann tooke almost 300. prisoners, and almost all their Armes and
 Colours, the rest fled home.

Besides these, there is remaining still amongst the Club-men di-
 vers great Malignants.
 Capt. George Moore of Winborn.
 Capt. William Whiring of Spetsbury.
 Capt. Henry Burley of Beer Regis.
 George Sexton of Beer Regis, a man of a great estate but a despera-
 te rogue and violent against the Parliament and good men.
 Robert Arnall of Chelteburn another desperate Agent.
 Raughly Radford of Divelish, and more divelish Malignant.

The great ones that were the Ring-leaders that are taken, &c to be
 brought up to London, and may be made examples.

But there are many silly people have been mis-led by them, that will
 now (it is hoped) be laid, and in divers parts the Club-men are firme
 for the Parliament, and laugh at the folly of the rest.

Now for further satisfaction, here followeth the copies of two Letters,
 one from Sir Lewis Dives of the King party, and the other from Colo-
 nel Butler the Governour of Warchaw, of the Parliaments party, both
 to the Club-men.

A Copie of Sir Lewis Dives Letters to the Club men.

Gentlemen and Friends,

That I have not hitherto required any accounts of former Assemblies, the reason is, because I deemed your protestant desires and resolutions tending to the preservation of the true reformed Protestant Religion established by law, did not yourselves from Plunder, and such like trifling violence, no way derogatory to His Majesties service, wherein as throughout this Countie intrusted, baronets or such as the same franchises me, and you shall ever finde me well ready to assist you in. But perceiving of late a backwardnesse in some of your parts of the Councie, and a denyall from others in the payments of Contribution after the late moderate proportion; which in consideration of the present poverty of the Countie hath beeke by me required of them; and by with-holding whereof, His Majesties service must necessarily faile; it being the onely means His Majesty hath left him to supply his Forces here, and by the Gentlemen and Freeholders agreed and promised to bee paied unto him, and never promised or agreed to be paied to those that are in Rebells against him, His Majesties one Revenues, Customs and Rents being for the most part seized, and against all the rules of Law taken and disposed of by the Rebels, for payment of those that serve them in this un-lawfull Warre. I am therefore forced to put you to the question, whether it be your generall resolution over and above your published resolutions to deny His Majestie these necessary supplies, to the end I may consider what course to steere; and withall, out of my care of your safety and preservation, which may otherwaies bee endangered, to remoue you that you be not seduced to trust or rely on those who have brought this Evill and desiruion on you; remember by what degrees they have effected it, how they first fortisched severall Townes in this Countie, then dis-armed you; then sent out Tickets and Papers, requiring upon paine of Plundering great summes of Money, to the full yearly value of your Estates, from all Gentlemen, Freeholders, and Yeomen of any abilitie, and forced the payment thereof by Imprisonment of their persons, and Plundering of ther goods, they not onely required, but where they have pow-

er, have enforced the twentieth part of your Estates, and the 5. h
part of your yearly Revenue, besides the Contribution, and yet
not contented therewith; have fired the houses of divers Gent-
lemen of this Countie, where no Garrison or force did oppose
them. Remember how they have banished ye r. Archdeacon and
Loyall Clergyn; consider how they have Plundered almost all men
of Qualitie in this Countie, from some 2000. Sheep at a time, from
others more, from others 1500. from some 1000. so far Oxon
from another, to the undoing of many, both Commoners and Ear-
thers, the particulars whereof are so infinite and many, and the
paupers who have suffered these losses so great, know you yourselves,
that I forbear to make any further narration thereof. Also that af-
ter all these sufferings, how they set an Excise upon your Bread
and Meate you eat, in all places where they have power; and
which is worst of all, they have abused our Churches by making
Tables therof, and by robbing and defacing the same, and now
abolished the Comon-Prayer and Liturgie of the Church so
long publickly used amongst us, and confirmed by Law; and in-
stead thereof, have introduced so many religions as men shall fan-
cie of themselves. Remember how wee and our Ancestours have
happy lived under the government of many godly and pioyous Kings
and Queens, and see where we have not suffered more in 3 years
under them. And lastly, thinke upon it seriously, whether ever
you can, or probably may expect such happy daies again, if you
joyne not with the King and His Forces, to advance His Throne
and Regall Dignite, who hath so often sought and desired your
peace and sicke, I remaine

Tyranny of those men who now usurp Royal Authority unto themselves, then nine hundred years before, under the Government of those Religious Kings and Queens.

Genl. your very
affectionate friend
Lester Dyer.

To answer to this Letter, there shall need to bee said no more, only to referre the Reader to Colonel Butlers Letter following, which is the true Copie of that which he sent to the Club-men.

Ginkgo

Gentlemen and Neighbors, you may alledge I have a mind to do you wrong, but that I have no more than other Governors; but that I know not how to have a Discreas to you, till I know which way you bid entitle. I have seen some of your Articles, and find you pretend chiefly to stand in your owne defence, and that a re-leration of that little which is lost to maintain it, and quiete of your men. If that only be your intent, I know not how to hold it. Should he withdrawe by any one that labors his Country, then I would wish you would manifest it, by giving me no assistance to the Royaliste party, and we will endeavor to ex-quire none from you; otherwise he shall have his due. And if you purpose to have your Country in your owne, we are bound to do it at a time by your assistance, for it is now too late to be done before the election, and that I aleray you, would be remiss in our counsels. At your Entertainments give Acquaintance to your Friends them I desire you would removall it. First, by your owne power, and then by the assistance of your Friends, and then by force, by martiall discipline, and then by force. And then by some amittant invention to drawe them away, and then by force to draine and trouble your Country. And then by force. Thirdly, we entreat you Friends, that you will be present at the Parliament, and be there to give your advice, and to be ready to advise us, and trouble your Country. And then by force. Fourthly, we entreat you Friends, that you will be present, that no man shal be admitted to those meetings, may be neither a Clerke or Reader, or any other kind of officer among you. Fifthly, that our Letters be read, and our messengers safely reguied as well as any others. Sixthly, that our Soldiers and Lopers may have free egress and regresse amongst you, that if they behaue themselves amisse, and fall into your hands, you would acquaint us with their offences that we might punish them. These things if you will percomme, we shall tell you well, and that you may be prouidgut in the end you see, read to undertake it for othercote wondre ther your pretences are, we know that you are abated by those that are our enimies, and that wold make you to do; and the deute to know, how can you be Parliaments enimies? Is it because they haue done well the hazard of their lives to preserue your Liberties? when they haue commis and oppression of the Courtiers, ad Miseris, and so haue because they haue and Covenant to exaltate Poperye, Schism, Errors, and Superstition. Wherewill you plead for us, will you go to keepe up that wodch God hath promisid, and her last

haue downe; or is it because you feare we will take away the Kings Estate and Dignitie. Looke upon the Parliaments Declarations to the contrary, sent to all Princes and States. Looke upon our Solemne Olow and Covenant to the contrary, and doe not thinke us a people greedy of perjuries, and of hatred and infamy from all posterity; or is it because we endeavour for Reformation in Church and State. I desire you to consider, whether it bee not time to rethoght to be better, when God is punishing us because we are so bad. Whether the Reformation aymed at, will not make us walke more pleasing before God, and make us more conformable to all other reformed Protestant Churches, whom we have looked and prayed for such a Reformation amongst us. Whether this be not to comar, and oppole what God will have done in his cause. It will canon appreheude the great necessities of it, per hys ministracion at least to stand all, and not to lift up your hand against it; for if it be of God, it will stand, if it bee not of him, it will fall of it selfe to the ground. Take heede then god Neighbours and fellow Brethren, of leaving and associating your selves with humble Men like me. If this be helpe, let you partake of their imprements. for then will Godly bring them to an account of all the innocent blood shed here and in Ireland. Take heed of setting your selves againt them, that earnestly pray and endeavour for the true good of your soules, bodies, and estates; and the same will you a right understanding in all things, and guide you into those wayes and counsels which will most conduce to his glorie, and your true good. Pardon me for being so tedious, I have not troubled you often, I shalld be glad to haire from you what your resolutions are, and shall rest.

Warham June 30th 1645 Your truly wel-wisht
Robert Butler a zealous and godly
Neighbour to the late Mr. John Butler. He adressed
Robert Butler.

For His Majesties promise of a Cessation of Armes, and no
mention of a Treaty, the late printed Letters between the King
and Queen, it would have given full satisfaction to every nation-
all man, and yet (such is the Parliaments desire of Peace, if it
may be, that) the Lords and Commons have both agreed to send
Propositions to the King for Peace, and that without any Treaty;
but notwithstanding this they require a positive answer: to which if it
shall please His Majesty to give his Royal Assent, an end will be of
the wars, and the kingdom settled in peace, and be received with joy,
and honoured with the love and loyalty of all his Subjects.

5. The reading of the malignant books printed at Oxford abiat the Treaty, shall be made to rememb're to responsible men, which will without doubt be fully satisfied in the Declaration, which the Parliament are putting out concerning the same.

6. What fault of his Protestant can be to him selfe, as not to understand, and to his conscience confess, that the men of the Kings Army are exceeding evill, oppres'd, and unmerciful; whoring, robbing, plundering, killing, and slaying, and the like sorte of unkindnesse and barbarous cruelties, daily exercised in all places where they come. And what redresse is here promised for the release of His Majesties Subjects heroson. To the third, you may see the answer is, that Taxes and Free-quarter shall be done with moderation, and severe justice is promised for plunder; but should that be fulfilled, the King would soon hang up all his soldiers.

7. For the trusting of any to keepe the Garrisons for the King, it is notoriouslly knowne, that the Queen much approves of them, and none but Papists much bett' enstrated their wisiess. It is not so in all parts of the kings quarters.

8. For the want of Justice, the kingdome is very sensiblly that that very thing hath beeene a great cause of these Wars; which Papists, Jesuits, and Delinquents were the fomenters of, to be a Protection for them from the power of the Parliament.

Now because the poore Classemen themselfes are sufficiently sensible how they have suffered under the kings forces, therfore they have framed directions for the safety of their estates, the copies whereof follow.

The desires and Resolutions of the Inhabitants of Dorset.

WE the miserable Inhabitants of the said Countie, being too too deeply touched with the apprehension and sense of our past and prelent sufferings (occasioned onely by these Civill and vnaturall wars with in this Kingdome.) and finding by sad experience, that by means thereof the true worship of almighty God and our religion are almost forgotten, and that our ancient Lawes and liberties, are altogether swallowed up in the arbitrarie power of the swords; and foreseeing that famine and utter Desolation will imediately fall up-

on us, our wives and children, (unless God of his infinite mercy shall looke upon our true humiliation be graciously pleased, speedily to put a period to these sad distractions, are unanimously resolved to joyne in Petitioning His Majestie and the two Houses of Parliament for a happy peace and accommodation of the present differences, without future effusion of Christians blood; without which accommodation we cannot expect the enjoyment either of our Religion, Liberties, or proprieties: meane while, that we whose names are under written, Resolve, and doe here Declare.

1. To defend and maintain with our lives and fortunes the true reformed Protestant Religion.
2. To joyne with and assist one another in the mutuall defence of our Lawes, liberties, and properties, against all plunderers, & all other unlawful violence whatsoever.
3. Wc doe faithfully promise each to other, that the damage or losse which in the execution hereof shall happen to any one, be accounted as the losse of the generality, and that reparation be made to such party or parties by the whole County; and in case of losse of life, provision be made for his wife and children, by the County.
4. To declare all such unworthy of the generall assistance, as shall refuse, or delay to joyne with us in the prosecution of these our just intentions.

*Some directions for present behaviour made and agreed on
at a meeting of the inhabitants of the Counties of
Dorset and Wilts, at Corbead corner, the
28th of May, 1645.*

Witness by the Articles of our Association, now challenge unto ourselves no other freedomes forth a pension from the dutchmen of the **Marcs**, then to perpetuate our selves from plumbet, and all other unlawful violence. It is therfore advised

by the generality, that untill such time as we receive answer to our petitiones from his Maiestie and the two houses of parlement.

1. Every Towne, Lything-parish, great Hamlet, make present choice of thre or more of the ablest men for watchmen, Galloway, and estate, Inhabitants in the same, unto whom at all times they may come for assistance and succour.

2. That the constable, Lything-man, or other officer of the Towne, Lything-parish, or liberty, in pursuance of the Statute in that case provided, set a constant watch of two at the least every night, and they well Armed, and if neede require, by day also; and the number of the watchmen to bee augmented according to the discretion of the said constable or other officer.

3. That the watchmen be charged by the said constable, or his master or his master's officer, or any other officer, to make that peaceable; but if they be friendly found to intrude the passenger, to retaine a friendly answer, to enquire into his probable behaviour.

4. That the watchmen keepe walking in their precincts, in as much secrete as conveniently they may, to annoy a robber or thief, and as soone as theye or either of them obtray any violence to any person, house, or goods, if they are free or unfeare, to shew to themselves to apprehende the said violence; then one or other presently respyning unto one or more of the said constables, or by his or their aduise, to raise the parish, Lything towne, or hamlet into armes, to assist the distressed, and the other watchman withall speed to respyne to the next neybouring towne, or hamlet, if neede so require; and there in like manner raising the men into armes, to bring presently with him to relieve the distressed, halfe of the men there armed, the other halfe to remaine ready armed in their owne precincts to protect the same, and to apprehend the plunderers in their retreat.

5. That all such as pretend themselves to be Soldiers, and are taken plundering, or doing any other unlawfull violence, be presently disarmed, and after examination, having confess unto which Army they doe belong, to be safely Guarded, together, with sufficient witness to prove the offence; from Lything to Lything, until they be brought to the next Garrison belonging unto the said Army, and there to bee delivred unto the commander in chiefe, with tender of the witnessesse to prove the crime; but in case they say they belong to an Army that doth quarter neare the place where the offence was committed, then in like manner to convey them to the commander in chiefe of the said Army.

6. That

6. That no mane falle Marke s, no men rise into Armes but such as are to be nominated by the Watchmen, unless they see apparent Violence, or in case the watch be defective or surprised, they be called by a very probable out cry.

7. That all men furnish themselves with as much and good Armes, Weapons, and Ammunition as they can procure; and the lacke out of a good conscience to relieve the poore borborre, as also in their labours of that chayre and other assistance in some proportionable measure.

8. That the contribution money, and all provision and necessarie maintenance for the Armies, if it be demanded by a lawfull warrant directed to the Master of the place, be paid, healding due every man as he is able in some reasonable proportion forthwith to contribute, and his those that are truly unable, certificate of their inability to be made by the said officer, with the advice of the said chosen able men of the place, unto their commander in chief, from whom the warrant issued, with petition for respite and mitigation of the monition in the said warrant required, until such shall be better enabled.

9. If quarter be demanded according to order martiall, the soldier to be friendly entertaines, behauing himselfe fairely in his quarters; but if they plunder or offer any other violence, then to be restrained and delivred up unto his commander in chief to be upon corraunce.

If any inconvenience shall bee found to ensue on the observation of these directions, it is desired to bee made knowne at the next generall meeting that it may be amended.

Ff N J S.

